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There are lacking many stories of madness, such as that of the daughters of Cecrops driven mad by the wrath of Athena and flinging themselves from the Acropolis, and of the daughters of Minyas going mad and craving human flesh (Plutarch, *Quaestiones Graecae* 38). The stories of love-madness leading to suicide, as in the legend about Sappho's leap, might have been included, and surely there should be a treatment of the personification of madness as *Mania* or *Lyssa*. *Lyssa* occurs on the Actaeon vase in Boston and is probably a loan from literature (*Monumenti Inediti Publicati dall'Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* II, Pl. 42, 1; Beazley, *Red-figured Vases in America*, 174). *Mania* occurs on the famous vase signed by Asteas, to which there is a vague reference in note 165 (page 43). But there should be a reference to an up-to-date publication, such as Patroni, *Ceramiques Antiques* 39, Fig. 36; Hauser-Reichhold, *Griechische Vasenmalerei* 3.62, Fig. 29; Leroux, *Vases Grecs et Italo-Grecs du Musée Archéologique de Madrid*, 205 f., Pl. XLV. The madness of Ajax is another famous case, a detailed study of which in literature from the *Little Iliad* down to Sophocles and later times and in art from the earliest representations on vases down to the famous Hellenistic Homeric Bowls would have yielded interesting results.

In the discussion of whipping (44.53-55) reference might have been made to the interesting Pompeian frescoes (*Notizie Degli Scavi*, 7 [1910], 54, Pls. XV-XVII) which may represent initiation of women by flagellation into the rites of Dionysus, such as Pausanias mentions (8.23.1). Whipping has even been used in modern times as a cure for madness and, especially, hysteria, as for example, a few years ago in a sanatorium at Wilhelmshöhe, Germany. As an illustration of Herondas's third mime the lines which Goethe used as a motto of his autobiography, and the scene in Baumeister's *Bilder*, 638, might have been cited, to say nothing of the cases of *sandalokratia* which occur in Greek literature and Greek art (Wolters, *Athenische Mittheilungen* 30 [1905], 399-407). The use of the nail to cure madness or to flay the demon (58) is probably connected with the use of the nail in curse-inscriptions, where there are many examples (compare also Judges 4.21; Isaiah 22.23).

The dissertation is, as has been said, a very important contribution, and the subject should be continued for Roman thought and custom. It would yield much interesting material even for character-study, as has been shown, in the case of Claudius, by Dr. T. C. Ruth in his unpublished Johns Hopkins dissertation on *The Problem of Claudius*.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. DAVID M. ROBINSON.

*The Silver Age of Latin Literature From Tiberius to Trajan.* By Walter Coventry Summers. London: Methuen & Co.; New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company (1920). Pp. xii + 323. 10 sh., 6 d.

Mr. W. C. Summers, Professor of Latin in the Univer-

sity of Sheffield, well known in America because of his edition of *Select Letters of Seneca* (1909, see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 7.125-126), has now laid the classical student under a further obligation, by a masterly sketch of the whole period to which Seneca belonged.

After an introductory chapter on *The Declamations* and the *Pointed Style*, the literature of the period is discussed by departments—epic, drama, satire, oratory, history, philosophy, etc. Under this arrangement such writers as Seneca and Tacitus are treated under several different headings. Professor Summers's critical judgments are regularly sound, and well expressed. His illustrative passages are given in English, many of them in English verse, and his translations are always good. The sections which deal with Valerius Flaccus and Seneca are particularly good. His book is excellent, for the professed student of Latin or for the general reader.

On page 3 there is an unfortunate statement in round numbers which makes Horace publish his *Satires* as early as 43 B. C. On page 24 the expression "the crossing into Italy" is apparently a slip of the pen for Scipio's 'crossing into Africa'.

I have made a few marginal notes on the paragraphs dealing with the influence of Latin writers of the Silver Age upon later literature.

Page 52. Both the dedication and the close of Petrarch's *Africa* have a close parallel in the corresponding parts of Statius's *Thebais*. And the amazement of the denizens of Tartarus at the coming of Petrarch's *Sophonisba* seems to have been suggested by their amazement when "the bishop Amphiorax . . . fil thurgh the ground to helle". The dedication of the *Thebais* is imitated in Sannazaro's *Fourth Eclogue*; the *envoi*, at the close of Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*. Spolverini's *La Coltivazione del Riso* borrows part of the *envoi*, and applies it to Luigi Alamanni:

le cui sante orme

Seguo da lungi, e riverente adoro.

Dante's *Inferno*, 26.52 ff., alludes to the funeral pyre of Eteocles and Polynices, *Thebais* 12.431 ff. Ben Jonson's *Catiline*, 4.755-757, alludes to the death of Capaneus, *Thebais* 10.936-939.

Ennius's story of the decapitated trumpeter,

cumque caput caderet, carmen tuba sola peregit,

has its parallel not only in Statius (page 37), but also in Silius Italicus 4.173-174, and even in Dryden's *Conquest of Granada* (of the head of a decapitated bull),

It fell so quick, it did even death prevent,  
And made imperfect bellowsings as it went.

Page 84. With Juvenal 10.22, compare Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 1192-1194,

Iuvenal seith of povert merily:

'The poure man, whan he goth by the weye,  
Bifore the theves he may singe and pleye'.

Mantuan's *Codrique suppellex*, Ecl. 5. 104; alludes to Juvenal 3.203. With Juvenal 7.32, compare Spenser, *S. C.* 10.31,

So praysen babes the Peacocks spotted traine;

also T. Randolph, An Eclogue to Master Jonson,  
Rich churls have learn't to praise us, and admire,  
But have not learn't to think us worth the hire.

Juvenal is twice quoted at the close of John Skelton's  
Why come ye not to Courte?

The beginning of Juvenal's Sixth Satire is imitated in  
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster 4.2.

Page 94. Calpurnius is freely imitated in the  
Eclogues of Faustus Andrelinus. Calpurnius's Eclogues  
were so little known at Paris about 1490 that Andrelinus  
could be accused of wishing to pass them off as his own.  
His picture of the cattle lying under the 'genista', l. 5,  
may remind one of Shakespeare's

broom-groves  
Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,  
Tempest, 4.1.66. Andrelinus draws freely on Persius  
also.

Page 127. Statius's Epithalamion is cited by  
'E. K.', on The Shepheardes Calender, 1.60. Tenny-  
son's line, In Memoriam 33.8,

A life that leads melodious days,  
was referred by the poet himself to Statius, Silvae  
1.3.22-23,

ceu placidi veritus turbare Vopisci  
Pieriosque dies et habentes carmina somnos.

Page 194. Camden's tribute to Sir Philip Sidney is  
professedly borrowed from the close of the Agricola (see  
THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 13.87). Tennyson's Boadicea  
is based upon Tacitus, Annals 14.31 ff. Matthew  
Arnold's picture of the punishment of cowards, in  
Balder Dead, is probably taken from the Germania, 12.

Page 237. The first act of Ben Jonson's Catiline  
borrows pretty freely from Petronius. 'Witty glut-  
tony', for *ingeniosa gula* is only one of the items. See  
the recent edition of Jonson's tragedy by L. H. Harris  
(Yale University Press, New Haven, 1916). The same  
edition sets forth some of Jonson's borrowings from  
Lucan. See, also, Modern Language Notes 34 (1919),  
397-402.

Page 308. Pliny's railing against the doctors is  
quoted by Petrarch, Ep. Fam. 5.19 *medicorum tantum  
hominem occidisse impunita summa est*, etc. Com-  
pare Mantuan, Ecl. 6.207 *potestas . . . homines-  
que impune necandi*.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. WILFRED P. MUSTARD.

### THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

The New York Classical Club held a meeting on  
Saturday, February 19, at the Metropolitan Museum  
of Art. Addresses were delivered by Dr. W. B.  
Dinsmoor, of Columbia University, on The Inheritance  
of American Art from Classic Greece, and by Professor  
G. L. Hendrickson, of Yale University, on Reading in  
Antiquity. Dr. Dinsmoor spoke chiefly of architecture.  
He told in an illuminating fashion the history of the  
two classical revivals that have been felt in American  
architecture since the middle of the eighteenth century,  
the one affecting this country in the era of the establish-

ment of the American government and for fifty years or  
more thereafter, the other beginning about 1890 and  
continuing to-day. The elements of Greek architecture  
are, he said, included in the education of every architect;  
with those elements the architect composes to-day,  
when he is working for a Greek effect, but he no longer  
copies some monument entire, as was the case in the  
revival of the eighteenth century, when the monument  
of Lysicrates, for example, was constantly used as a  
belfry, and well-known temples were used for banks  
and other public buildings.

Professor Hendrickson's address was of a kind more  
familiar to our meetings of some years ago than to more  
recent sessions—a time remembered with pleasure by  
many members of the Club and often regretted—a care-  
ful study of a matter affecting an understanding of anti-  
quity itself. No doubt the paper will be published in  
the course of time; its carefully presented argument  
can not be profitably recapitulated here. The con-  
clusion reached by Professor Hendrickson was that to  
the ancients *reading* meant *reading aloud*, even when  
the reader was reading 'to himself'. The passages cited  
from ancient authors were interesting, and the discus-  
sions of the meanings of Greek and Latin words encoun-  
tered in those passages were very illuminating; and it  
would be an omission of something important not to add  
that the fine reading of these passages in the original  
tongues added a crowning grace to a most delightful  
address.

A luncheon followed the addresses. At this, speeches  
were made by Chancellor Brown, of New York Univer-  
sity, and by President Mezes, of The College of the City  
of New York. Dr. Brown related his recollections of a  
dinner at the Century Club years ago, attended by  
members of the famous Greek Club of that day. It was  
a pleasure to hear the names of those glorious predeces-  
sors of ours—Dr. Julius Sachs, Dr. Charlton T. Lewis,  
Professor Thomas R. Price, Mr. J. G. Crosswell (of the  
Brearley School). Mr. Brown testified that their table  
talk was on a level rarely reached, and covered a wide  
range of topics, and that the occasion became to him a  
standard for judging social events of that kind. This  
caused no surprise to any one who had been fortunate  
enough to be acquainted with any of those great  
Grecians.

President Mezes also recurred to the past, lamenting  
the disappearance from the culture of American Colleges  
of a certain "bloom" which belonged to it in the older  
days of classical dominance. He speculated on the  
possibility of recovering even now some of the vanished  
grace, by changing some of the methods and aims of  
classical courses. To the conservatives among us it  
should be matter for serious consideration that our best  
friends outside the ranks of teachers and students of the  
Classics not infrequently bid us, as did Mr. Mezes, look  
with critical care to our methods. At a meeting of The  
Classical Forum of The New York Classical Club last  
year, Dr. Sachs suggested the advisability of the crea-  
tion of a committee to study all new ideas with respect  
to the teaching of Latin, and to act as a guide toward  
new methods. He said that the teachers of mathe-  
matics were already doing valuable work of this kind.  
No action was taken at the time by The Classical Club;  
but was it not a very useful suggestion, which it would  
be wise to follow up?<sup>1</sup>

SUSAN FOWLER, *Censor*.

<sup>1</sup>It was followed up, by Dr. Sachs and others. See the reference  
to the matter in Professor West's report as President of the American  
Classical League, as reprinted in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 14.5-6  
(see especially page 6, § 6). I have informal information, which  
will no doubt be confirmed formally soon, that the matter has  
progressed considerably since Professor West read that report at  
Cincinnati, last June. C. K.